

# COOPERATIVE ERA IS AT HAND

Planters Look on Bright Side of  
Changes New Land Policy  
Will Bring About.

THE ONOMEA APPLICATIONS IN  
Second Plantation to Lose Lease-  
ed Land to Homesteaders—  
Others Certain to Follow.

The far-reaching and revolutionary effects of the land law amendments to the Organic Act are only just beginning to be understood by the land interests of Hawaii and the chief cause of surprise now is that the sugar interests, or their representatives at Washington, did not detect, while the bill was still in congress, the tremendous changes these amendments seemed destined almost inevitably to produce.

Friday it was announced in The Advertiser that Laupahoehoe plantation is to lose a portion of its government lands, aggregating about 400 acres, now under lease to it and from which the first crop under the new lease has just been harvested. Now it is known that Onomea plantation is to lose the Kalia lands, about 334 acres, leased to it by the government and planted to cane.

Application for the homesteading of this land has been made, and under the new amendments to the Organic Act there is nothing for the land commissioner to do but to take the land away from the plantation and throw it open to the homesteader.

And these plantations are only two of many that may have to give up their government land. Every lease of public land that has been made since 1905 contains the right of withdrawal clause, and under the provisions of the Organic Act amendments, all such land is liable to withdrawal on the application of would-be homesteaders.

This situation means a complete revolution in the public land policy, and aside from the prospective homesteaders, those most directly affected are the plantations that lease land from the government. There are a number of these which own in fee simple little or no land, virtually their entire acreage being land leased from the Territory for a term of years.

Those plantations which use government land leased prior to 1905 are safe from the withdrawal of the public land until the expiration of their leases, which in most cases will be in from nine to eleven years. But all leases made since the date above mentioned contain the right of withdrawal clause, and, according to the recent ruling of the advisory land board, upon the application of twenty-five prospective homesteaders, any of this land may and must be withdrawn from lease and thrown open to settlement.

The same condition will prevail in a few years as regards the immense acreages of government lands now under lease to the plantations without the right of withdrawal. As soon as these leases expire the land may be withdrawn and opened up to homesteaders, and inevitably will be, for it is the best land in the Territory and is sure to prove most attractive to homesteaders.

For instance, of the 96,988 acres of land held now by Waiakoa plantation, every acre is leased from the government. The lease was made in 1888 and does not expire until 1918, and there is no right of withdrawal clause. But when 1918 comes around the five thousand acres of good cane land held by the plantation will in all probability be applied for for homesteading purposes, as it is in and around the town of Hilo, and offers, therefore, the best opportunities for trying out the system of cooperative planting.

The same condition prevails as regards Waimanalo, the entire 6835 acres of which is government land, most of it peculiarly adapted for homesteading. The lease of this land expires in 1920. The plantations mentioned are only a few out of many that are now or will later be liable to homesteading.

At first blush this might seem to indicate peril to the sugar industry, so far as those plantations are concerned which lease all or a large part of their land from the government. But this is by no means probable. In fact, there are those who believe that the new law will help, not only the homesteader, but the plantation. But first a revolution in cane-growing methods must come about. And the ultimate result will be, in the opinion of many who have given the matter much thought, the substitution of the cooperative system of planting for the wage system that now prevails.

There is little doubt but that most of the land now utilized for the growing of cane is better adapted for that purpose than for anything else, and the homesteaders who take it up will probably be persuaded early in the game of this fact. It remains, then, for the plantation interests to enter into agreements with them for the growing of cane on their homesteads, the cane to be sold to the mills. This will reduce the total acreage and acreage comparatively little, and at the same time, according to the opinion of some who say they know, will in the end result in greater profits, not only to the homesteaders themselves, but to the mill owners. This, of course, is based on the theory that American homesteaders will prove more intelligent and more successful farmers, working for themselves, than the foreign labor now employed on the plantations.

# PROHIBITION—THE KEYNOTE OF NOTEWORTHY CONVENTION

Kailua, Where Kamehameha Declared the First  
Prohibitory Law, When Missionaries  
Landed, Again in Prominence.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Prohibition is to be the great subject at the meeting of the members of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, which gathered in annual session yesterday at Kailua for the purpose of celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of the landing on the shores of Hawaii of the first returning Christian missionaries, and the pioneer band of Christian missionaries, sent here by the American Board to rescue these islands from the darkness of heathendom.

At the opening session of the gathering yesterday, Rev. William Oleson, secretary of the Hawaiian Board, delivered a strong address to the assembled delegates, his address giving the keynote to this celebration of the greatest event of Hawaiian history.

This meeting is the eighty-eighth annual conference of the evangelists, the first having been held two years after the first missionaries landed on permission of King Lihilo. There were present several hundred earnest people, the great majority of them being Hawaiians.

To these Mr. Oleson delivered a notable address, referring to the sacredness of the spot where the convention was being held, the village of Kailua, once the home of the Hawaiian monarch, the spot from which Kamehameha the Great made his greatest law for the Hawaiian people—that of prohibition—the spot hallowed by the feet of the pioneers who brought to a land sunk in deepest spiritual ignorance the message from Calvary.

Mr. Oleson's Address.

Mr. Oleson said: This historic spot and this memorial occasion invite certain considerations that may well give us the keynote for this great gathering. One of these is to be found in the prayer of Opukehaia, the first Hawaiian Christian. The other is to be found in the act of the great Kamehameha in sending forth his chiefs from his council house here in Kailua to stop the making and the use of liquor. Both events took place in the year 1818, two years before the coming of the missionaries. One was the appeal to God of a dying youth in a strange land in behalf of his race. The other was the manly decision of a strong leader to use his power to protect his people from a dreadful scourge. Both men strove to meet their duty to their brother-men.

The prayer of Opukehaia, and the command of Kamehameha. They were both alike inspired of God. One knew that it was the spirit of God within him that was making the great intercession. The other in his darkness knew not that God was his invisible prompter. One saw a great need and joined himself to God to secure his gracious help. The other saw a great evil and girded himself to crush it. In the great solicitude with which God had filled his soul, Opukehaia cried out: "Great God, bless Tom, and purify him, and return Tom and me to Hawaii to tell the people of the heavenly things."

well pleased with the new law is admitted. But at the same time, they are inclined to look on the brighter side of it. Richard Ivers, one of the directors of Onomea, when asked about it yesterday, stated that in his opinion the new law would in the end result in the extension of the cooperative system of cane planting. "This system," he said, "has long been in operation to a considerable extent in the Hilo district, and Onomea and Waialea are both always glad to enter into contracts with homesteaders for the growing of cane."

"One good thing about the new land law," he continued, "is that it will put an end to repeating. Heretofore the plantations have got little satisfaction out of the homesteaders, for the reason that most of them took up their land merely in order to sell or lease it to the plantations at a high figure. In that way the plantations, the government and the taxpayers have been defrauded, for the homesteaders frequently got for ten dollars an acre land which they afterwards sold to the plantations at its real value of about \$100 an acre. Under the new law this will be impossible, for the ten-year agreement clause in the homestead contracts will not prove attraction to 'homesteaders' who only want to get their land in order to turn it over to the plantations. Hereafter homesteaders will be bona fide homesteaders; the man who takes up government land must do so with the intention of living on it. This will work out to the advantage of the plantations, which will be able to depend on the homesteaders. Under these conditions, the probabilities are that many of the homesteaders will grow cane and sell it to the plantations, in preference to growing other products for which there is not such a ready and immediate market."

The plantation interests, since the applications have been made for government land now held under lease by the plantations, are beginning to realize the far-reaching effects of the new law. The general public seems not yet to have grasped the idea of what it all means, but it will not be long until prospective homesteaders will realize the immense advantage the amendments to the Organic Act have given them.

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

The world's most successful medicine for bowel complaints is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. Invaluable for children and adults. For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Supreme Duty.

He thus voiced the true spirit of Christian brotherhood. And his prayer should inspire in us today the same consuming solicitude for the men of our own time. Our supreme duty is not to raise money, nor to build churches, nor to gain partisan advantage, nor to magnify our heritage, but to bless and help Tom, the other man, whatever his race, and whatever his need, and whatever his condition.

God grant that in all our deliberations here at Kailua we may not lose sight for a moment of this supreme object. May the burden that lay so heavily on the soul of the dying Opukehaia, be on our souls as well. For the other man, Tom, is all about us reaching out imploring arms for us to come to his help. We have no right as Christians to do less than our utmost to befriend him, to make his welfare one of supreme concern, to shield him from evils that he can not withstand alone, and to deny ourselves to the limit in order that Tom may be helped to become a sober citizen, a thrifty producer, and a Christian father in a happy home.

The Conqueror's Order.

At the sight of the ravages which strong drink was making among his people, the Great Kamehameha said to his chiefs: "Go home and destroy every liquor still which you find. Distilling and drinking liquor are tabu from this time forward."

He saw no other safe course but to stop the making and the use of liquor altogether. He could do that thing in his day by the fiat of his own will. It can be done today only by the fiat of such as we. The power is ours. How shall we use it? Is there a man among us who in this present crisis does not find his heart beating true to the prayer of the first Hawaiian Christian? Is there a man among us today who does not know deep down in his soul that the great Kamehameha if he could speak would say to us much as he said once before in this very place: Go home, and vote to stop the making and the sale of liquor? If we mean to help Tom we must vote to protect Tom.

It is not without significance that the prayer of Opukehaia and the command of Kamehameha were being uttered at the very same time. The best wish and the best act must ever be close together. As Christians we pray for Tom. As Christian citizens let us vote for Tom's safety and protection.

Obligations to Meet.

The prayer of Opukehaia and the command of Kamehameha! These place on us at this time and in these surroundings the weightiest of obligations to our brother-men. Let us meet these obligations in all our deliberations and action at this time as men should who honor the voices of the past, who are ready to meet the duties of the present, and who look forward into the future with the calm courage that comes from the conviction that the cause we champion is the cause of our God whose right hand and holy arm will win for Him the victory.

# ROOSEVELT TO JUMP INTO THICK OF FRAY

Cannot Keep Out When He Believes His Party Is Menaced  
in State by Defeat.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Theodore Roosevelt, in spite of his repeated statements that he would take no active part in politics for several months, refraining even from discussing the local political situation, is said now to be preparing to plunge actively into the thick of the political fight, to save the Republican party from the defeat in the State that he believes menaces it.

His resolve to abandon his on-the-fence attitude and become once more an active aggressive force in New York politics has inspired the greatest enthusiasm among the State Republicans.

RETURNED AFTER A  
FIFTY YEARS ABSENCE

David B. Lyman, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, and a son of the late Rev. David B. Lyman of Hilo, with his wife were among the arrivals by the S. S. Menzies Friday and are stopping at the Moana Hotel. Mr. Lyman has not been on the Islands since he left as a boy, fifty years ago. He will spend two months on the Islands visiting his sister, Mrs. Samuel Wilson, and family on Kauai and his brothers and families at Hilo. The serious illness of his brother, Frederick L. Lyman and Rufus A. Lyman, make it necessary for Mr. and Mrs. Lyman to hasten to Hilo.

KUHIO SUFFERING  
WITH HIS THROAT

Prince Kalaniana'ole, who is returning home from Washington in the party of Secretary of War Dickinson, is reported to be a very sick man, the throat affection which attacked him several years ago, when he first began campaigning, becoming extremely serious since the winter months closed.

The prince is so ill at times that he is unable to eat at all, and he is said to be used under his shoulder and head.

# "DIED IN LIBBY PRISON, IN QUARREL THAT WASN'T HIS'N"

Interesting Photograph  
Recalling the Part  
Hawaiians Played in  
the Civil War.



HENRY PITTMAN,  
A Hawaiian soldier, who died in a  
rebel prison.

While there were not many Hawaiians in the armed forces of the United States government during the Civil War from 1861 to 1865, some attained distinction. While not a native, General S. C. Armstrong went from Hawaii and became a general. Another who went from Honolulu was Henry Hoolala Pittman, a Hawaiian, brother of Mary Pittman Ailan, a well known family here.

He was captured by the Confederate forces and was sent to a southern prison. Just which prison he was confined in is not clear to his family today, although an oldtime picture taken of him on Washington street, Boston, has upon the back a note as follows: "Henry Pittman, died in Libby Prison."

If he was incarcerated in Libby he must have been a commissioned officer, but others who knew the family in the old days remember that he was confined in a place he called the "Pen," which undoubtedly refers to the Andersonville Stockade, where thousands of Union soldiers were starved to death while under guard. In one of his letters Henry Pittman tells of

children born subsequently to a marriage, and, unfortunately, in this case at least, the law does not say how long subsequent to the marriage the birth may take place.

Pilot's Daughter Makes Claim.

The pilot's daughter felt that her son should succeed to the peerage. She taught the son that he was Viscount Hinton and that his father was the Earl of Poulett and that he, too, would some day be Earl of Poulett. The mother died in 1870. The son had been educated at the expense of Poulett. When the son became of age he claimed the title of Viscount of Hinton, which is derived from an estate of 20,000 acres from Hinton St. George, which has been in the family since the fifteenth century. The earl denied the claim, and the Viscount became a professional clown and pantomimist, and made one Lady Sheppy, a ballet dancer, Viscountess Hinton. Failing upon the stage he took to organ-grinding because it brought in an income, though a modest one.

But, principally, he kept his organ to annoy the earl, and it did annoy him. To the day if his death Earl Poulett went to London as seldom as possible, for he knew that when he visited the big city the organ would appear under his window, placarded, "I am Viscount Hinton, etc." It was a very good organ. Eugene Field, describing it, said it had five cylinders, played fifty tunes and "must have cost a small fortune."

Old Earl Spent Fortune.

It is said that a long time ago lawyers advised the earl that the viscount's claim was good and he proceeded to blow in the estate, which was then worth about \$3,000,000, while an aunt had left him an additional million. He spent much on model farms, and race horses which he mourned when they won. He built yachts and carried along an orchestra. But he had much money left.

After the death of the pilot's daughter he married again. His second wife died and he married a third time. The latter bore him three children, the eldest being the present earl now in Honolulu. Proceedings were begun after the seventh earl took possession of Hinton House.

When the son of the pilot's daughter came of age he was sent to Hinton House by his mother to interview the earl, but did not see him. A year later he had the first and last interview with Lord Poulett, when the latter advised him to go to the continent and drop his title, as it was expensive to keep up. He agreed to do so on being provided with money.

Present Earl Is Earl.

There was great excitement in England when Lord Poulett died and it was expected the organ-grinder would attempt, in person, to get possession of Hinton House. The present earl had the place surrounded by guards, but the organ grinder made no attempt to enter.

The matter has now been definitely decided and the incumbent, son of the third wife of the late earl, has been declared to hold the title and estates as the rightful heir.

Married First Girl Met.

"I'll marry five hundred pounds you won't marry the first young woman you meet on the street, was the challenge of one officer to young Poulett. "Done," shouted Lieutenant Poulett. The wager money looked good to him just then, and the officers struck palms to clinch the bargain. It was late at night when Poulett went out into the night, his brain a little heated by wine. Fate planned that he should win the wager, for he met Elizabeth Levinia Newman, daughter of a pilot, coming down the street. The lieutenant halted her and asked her to marry him. She agreed, and that day, which was June 21, 1849, just sixty-one years ago this week, they were married.

Then the episode which caused the whole nobility of Britain to take interest, occurred. Six months after their marriage the wife gave birth to a son, the one who eventually became the organ-grinding viscount and claimant to the earldom of Poulett. The lieutenant, in a rage, denied the child as his, left his wife, exchanged into another regiment and went away to India. In 1864 he came back to England, with martial glory, and by the death of his cousin, the fifth earl, he succeeded to the peerage. But there was the pilot's daughter and her son, and there was the English law which legitimizes

# CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED SINE DIE

Session Closed at 11 o'Clock  
Last Night After Hard  
Day's Work.

NO MALICE IN UNCLE JOE

Friar Land Sales and Leases  
Were Not Ordered  
Investigated.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Congress adjourned at eleven o'clock last night.

Speaker Cannon, in a closing statement to the members of the house, declared that he was leaving without a feeling of malice toward any of the members, politically opposed to him or not.

Bills Cleaned Up.

The President yesterday signed the rivers and harbors bill and the public buildings bill, authorizing the appropriation of \$22,000,000.

The white slave, irrigation, sundry civil and pension bills, carrying \$150,000,000, were finally passed. As passed the pension bill retains all the offices under the pension bureau, which were for a time in jeopardy by congressional action.

The bill providing for the publicity of political campaign contributions was also passed.

Unfinished.

No action in connection with the naming of a committee of investigation into the Friar land charges has yet been taken.

The consideration of the mail subsidy bill has been placed upon the order of unfinished business by the senate.

Bribery Investigation.

An investigation into the charges of attempted bribery made by Senator Gore in connection with the opening of Oklahoma lands has been ordered by the senate.

Aid for California.

In response to the message that was sent to congress by President Taft, urging that a special fund of \$1,000,000 be placed at his disposal, congress granted the necessary authorization.

Senator Flint of California first presented the request in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which has suffered heavily by the floods from the Colorado River.

The government was without funds to reimburse the company.

# MOTHERS THREW BABES INTO THE RIVER

LACROSSE, Wisconsin, June 26.—A steamer carrying one thousand excursionists took fire near here yesterday and burned to the water's edge. All the passengers were taken off the steamer in plenty of time, although it is reported that several women threw their babies into the Mississippi to save them from what they believed was to be an awful death from fire. Prior to the rescuing of the passengers there was a bad panic aboard, during which time the children are said to have been sacrificed through ill-founded fear.

# TEDDY, JUNIOR, IS TO BE LET ALONE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his bride arrived here yesterday on their honeymoon trip. Young Mr. Roosevelt stated that he wanted to live quietly and desired no notoriety.

His wishes in this respect are to be observed, and he will be let alone by the local press.

# MORE INDICTMENTS IN LICENSE CASE

SPRINGFIELD, June 25.—Representatives Browne and Wilson have been indicted by the grand jury in connection with the bribery of legislators for their votes in favor of United States Senator Lorimer, whose seat in the senate is now being contested and who is alleged to have practically bought his way into the upper house of congress.

# FUNSTON SAID TO BE OUT OF DANGER

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 25.—General Fred Funston, who was reported as in a critical condition, caused by an attack of heart trouble, is today reported to have rallied, and the doctors, who have been constantly at his bedside, report their patient as out of immediate danger.

# JEFFRIES FAVORITE WITH ODDS TEN TO SIX

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Considerable money is being wagered on the fight, the present odds being ten to six in favor of Jeffries.

# SHERIDAN SUCCEEDS CHIEF SCHWARTZ

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Melvick, chief of the field service of the reconstruction service, has resigned, and will be succeeded by James Sheridan.

# FIND DEAD BABY IN AN EMPTY LARD CAN

Two Hawaiians Make Growsome  
Catch in the Waters of  
the Harbor.

A dead baby in an empty lard can was the surprise greeting the eyes of two Hawaiians yesterday morning, upon picking a bundle out of the harbor.

A. M. Ahia and Kama, while fishing at the foot of Alakea street, noticed a bundle tied up in white cloth resting on the rocks below and managed to secure it. Upon untying it, its contents, a seven-pound rock and a lard can dropped out and upon opening the latter they saw a little dead baby, evidently newly born.

They carried it to the police where a report was made and an investigation will probably follow. It is parallel with a case where a dead baby was found in Waikiki.